

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X  
In re:

Genergy Worlwide, Inc.,

Chapter 11  
Case No. 10-15622 (REG)

Debtor  
-----X

Case Management Order #1

The Court being of the view that supplemental procedures must be put into place in its asset cases to permit it effectively to manage its caseload; to permit it effectively to prepare for hearings; and to minimize costs of administration, particularly with respect to litigation costs;

And the Court believing that a clarification of procedures that the Court will follow in this case is in the interests of justice and appropriate to implement Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9014(e), effective December 1, 2002, and Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-2, effective August 2, 2004; it is

ORDERED, on the Court's own motion, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 105(a) and (d), Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9014(e) and 9017, and Fed. R. Civ. P. 43(e), that in this case, and adversary proceedings under the umbrella of this case,<sup>1</sup> the following procedures will apply.

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<sup>1</sup> To facilitate the issuance of orders of this character, this order has been based on a standardized form. The Court will be receptive to requests to modify this order to meet the needs of a given case. Amendatory orders will be considered upon notice and hearing. If no objection is expected, requests may be considered on presentment. Prior efforts to secure the consent of all affected parties are strongly encouraged.

## Rule 2004 Examinations

1. Applications for examinations under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2004 must be made only on notice. If no opposition is expected, an application may be made on presentment.

## Procedures in Contested Matters<sup>2</sup>

2. Normally the Court will hold evidentiary hearings on motions and applications (hereafter, “**Motions**”) in Contested Matters if, but only if, the Court determines that there exist material disputed issues of fact. It may, however, nevertheless order an evidentiary hearing if the motion papers do not address all arguably relevant facts; in such event, parties will be notified in advance of the hearing. To obviate the expense of drafting supporting affidavits, declarations and similar statements under oath (hereafter, “**Affidavits**”), and the expense of preparing, transporting, and presenting live witnesses on matters not likely to be disputed, the Court will take as true representations in

(a) Motions duly signed by counsel subject to Rule 9011, or verified or sworn to by non-counsel, or

(b) Affidavits accompanying such Motions, except to the extent disputed in responsive papers by an opposing party.

Proffers at hearings will be unnecessary, and should not be used, provided that the facts to be proffered are appropriately set forth in the Motion papers.

3. The initial hearing on all Motions in Contested Matters will be a non-evidentiary hearing, unless:

(a) the Motion is noticed as an evidentiary hearing;

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<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this order, a “**Contested Matter**” is any matter other than one (a) in an adversary proceeding or (b) involving a contested petition—and covers matters initiated by motion, application, or notice of proposed action, and whether or not an objection or other response has already been filed.

(b) the opposing parties agree that it should be an evidentiary hearing, and so advise the Court;

(c) the Motion is of a type specified in Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-2(b), (c), (d) or (e); or

(c) the Court otherwise directs in advance of the hearing.

If, upon or after the filing of a Motion, any party wishes an evidentiary hearing on a Motion not covered under Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-2, such party must confer with all other parties involved to determine whether there is agreement that an evidentiary hearing is appropriate. In the absence of an ability to agree, the Court will consider requests for an evidentiary hearing by conference call. Where bona fide disputes exist as to the need for an evidentiary hearing, requests for an evidentiary hearing will normally be granted. Notwithstanding Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-2, the Court may, upon advance request and for cause shown, order that the initial hearing on a Motion of the type specified in Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-2(c), (d) or (e) will be a non-evidentiary hearing. Normally, interests of judicial economy and the absence of disputed material issues of fact will collectively provide cause shown for holding a non-evidentiary hearing on Motions subject to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-2(c), (d) or (e).

4. Concurrently with any determination that an evidentiary hearing is necessary or desirable, Chambers must be notified with an estimate of expected trial time; parties may be informed that a different return date is necessary if the available time on the requested day is insufficient. Any Motion noticed as an evidentiary hearing must state, just below the return date in the upper right-hand corner, and prominently (such as with underlining or bold face), “Evidentiary Hearing Requested.”

5. Pretrial orders are not required with respect to evidentiary hearings in Contested Matters unless otherwise ordered by the Court. However, on any evidentiary hearing in a Contested Matter, the parties must exchange witness lists, trial exhibits, and designations of deposition testimony (in each case with a copy to Chambers) no later than 3 full business days before the hearing, except as otherwise ordered by the Court. Any of the foregoing not listed or exchanged, whether characterized as “rebuttal” or otherwise, will not be permitted absent a showing of cause and a showing as to why it could not have been previously listed and exchanged.

6. Except as otherwise ordered by the Court for cause shown before the hearing, all direct testimony in Contested Matters other than duly designated deposition testimony must be submitted by Affidavit, and all cross-examination and subsequent examination will be taken live. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all Affidavits must be submitted to the adversary and the Court no later than 3 full business days before the hearing.

7. Notwithstanding the foregoing, parties may, if they are so advised, introduce the testimony of witnesses who reasonably can be expected not to be cooperative (such as employees or agents of adversaries) by calling them as adverse witnesses and taking their testimony on “adverse direct.” For cause shown, parties may ask the Court to take direct testimony “live” as well. The Court will normally regard taking direct testimony “live” as appropriate if, but only if, matters of credibility are important in the particular case, and credibility on direct, as well as after cross-examination, is at issue; the Court will normally regard “live” direct as inappropriate where the bulk of the testimony is historical or involves more than minimal discussion of accounting information or other

financial or numerical analysis. In any instances where direct testimony too will proceed “live,” the proponent(s) of such testimony will be responsible for so advising the Court’s chambers in advance, and taking such steps (*e.g.* subpoenas) as are necessary to secure the attendance of any non-cooperating witnesses.

8. Parties are reminded that, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) (initial disclosures), 26(a)(2) (disclosures with respect to expert testimony), 26(a)(3) (additional pretrial disclosures) and 26(f) (mandatory meeting before scheduling conference/discovery plan) are inapplicable in Contested Matters in this case.

9. Expedited discovery in Contested Matters is authorized without further Court order. This authorization is without prejudice to the rights of any party or witness to seek protective order relief if the time to respond or appear, or the burden of the requested discovery, is unreasonable, or for other cause shown. Parties are expected to work informally and cooperatively to effect any necessary discovery, with due recognition of the time exigencies that are typical in bankruptcy litigation. Document requests by letter, fax or e-mail are authorized.

10. Where the evidentiary hearing in a Contested Matter is anticipated to be unusually extensive or complex, the parties (after conferring among themselves to prepare joint recommendations, if possible) may request revisions in these procedures (*e.g.*, to provide for a pretrial order, exchanges of expert reports, or other measures of the type utilized in plenary litigation), or the Court may do so on its own motion. The parties should agree in advance, and with specificity, as to how expert testimony will be presented, and what, if any, materials upon which experts based their opinions will be

exchanged. If, after good faith efforts to agree, differences remain, any party may seek a determination with respect to procedures for experts by conference call.

11. Upon request in advance, the Court will permit out-of-town counsel and stakeholders to participate by telephone, so long as the phone system is not overloaded, on matters requiring only remarks of counsel. Presence in the courtroom will be necessary on evidentiary hearings. Those participating by phone may not use speakerphones, unless first authorized by the Court; by reason of technical limitations of the equipment, and the way speakerphones disrupt proceedings in the courtroom, speakerphone authorizations usually will not be granted. Persons participating by phone (and especially by speakerphone) must put their phones on “mute” except when they need to be heard. Persons so participating are not to put their phones on “hold” under any circumstances.

#### Procedures in Adversary Proceedings

12. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the procedures in those adversary proceedings that have been or are hereafter filed under the umbrella of this case (“**Adversary Proceedings**”) will be governed by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001-7087 and 9001-9036 (except that Rules 9013 and 9014 will not apply), and Local Bankruptcy Rules 7005-1 through 7087-1. As a result, except as the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, the Local Bankruptcy Rules and this order provide otherwise, they will approximate the practices typically followed in plenary actions in the United States District Courts.

13. Factual assertions on Motions in Adversary Proceedings must be supported by Affidavit. (The procedures of Paragraph 2 above with respect to the sufficiency of allegations in Motions apply only to Contested Matters.) Affidavits may be used to offer

other admissible evidence (such as transcripts of deposition or other testimony, or relevant documents), so long as any other applicable evidentiary requirements are satisfied. Unless the Court orders otherwise in advance, the initial hearing on a Motion in an Adversary Proceeding will be non-evidentiary. If, after review of opposing Affidavits, or consideration of points made at the initial hearing, the Court determines that an evidentiary hearing is necessary on a Motion in an Adversary Proceeding, parties will be so advised.

14. Parties are reminded that Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) (initial disclosures), 26(a)(2) (disclosures with respect to expert testimony), 26(a)(3) (additional pretrial disclosures) and 26(f) (mandatory meeting before scheduling conference/discovery plan) are applicable in Adversary Proceedings unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

15. Except as otherwise ordered by the Court, pretrial orders are required in all Adversary Proceedings. They will cover, among other things, stipulations as to undisputed facts; contentions of fact and law; trial witnesses; trial exhibits; designations of deposition testimony; evidentiary objections; experts; submission of Briefs; and estimates of trial time. Parties must work together to submit a jointly prepared pretrial order (which may include portions prepared only by one side or the other, such as statements of contentions), and are not to submit separate pretrial orders, or pretrial order fragments, based on stated difficulties in reaching agreement, “time pressures,” or otherwise. The Court has determined not to otherwise order under Local Bankruptcy Rule 7016-1, and thus submission of marked pleadings is not required.

16. Except as otherwise ordered by the Court for cause shown before the trial, all direct testimony in trials in Adversary Proceedings must be submitted by Affidavit, and

all cross-examination and subsequent examination will be taken live. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all Affidavits must be submitted to the adversary and the Court at the time(s) prescribed under the pretrial order.

17. Notwithstanding the foregoing, parties may, if they are so advised, introduce the testimony of witnesses who reasonably can be expected not to be cooperative (such as employees or agents of adversaries) by calling them as adverse witnesses and taking their testimony on “adverse direct.” For cause shown, parties may ask the Court to take direct testimony “live” as well. The Court will normally regard taking direct testimony “live” as appropriate if, but only if, matters of credibility are important in the particular case, and credibility on direct, as well as after cross-examination, is at issue; the Court will normally regard “live” direct as inappropriate where the bulk of the testimony is historical or involves more than minimal discussion of accounting information or other financial or numerical analysis. In any instances where direct testimony too will proceed “live,” the proponent(s) of such testimony will be responsible for so advising the Court’s chambers in advance, and taking such steps (*e.g.* subpoenas) as are necessary to secure the attendance of any non-cooperating witnesses.

#### Procedures With Respect To Contested Petitions

18. Except as supplemented by this order, and except as the Court has exercised authority under the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure to order otherwise in this order, the procedures set forth in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1003, 1004, 1010, 1011, 1013 and (especially) 1018, to the extent applicable, and those of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure incorporated under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1018, apply in proceedings with respect to requests for the order for relief in an involuntary case. Motions for an order granting recognition under Bankruptcy Code section 1517 will be governed by the above



provisions of this order relating to Contested Matters, and not (by reason of the vestigial language in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1018 addressing “proceedings relating to a contested petition commencing a case ancillary to a foreign proceeding”) by Rule 1018. If an order for relief is thereafter entered in an involuntary case, subsequent proceedings in the case will be considered under the procedures applicable to Contested Matters or Adversary Proceedings, as the case may be. Requests for relief in pre-BAPCPA section 304 cases (including requests for injunctions) will be treated under the procedures set forth above relating to Contested Matters.

19. The trial on the request for the order for relief in an involuntary case will be an evidentiary hearing. As early as practicable, the petitioners and the alleged Debtor must notify Chambers with an estimate of expected trial time.

20. Pretrial orders are not required with respect to contested petitions unless otherwise ordered by the Court. However, the parties must exchange witness lists, trial exhibits, and designations of deposition testimony (in each case with a copy to Chambers) no later than 3 full business days before the trial, except as otherwise ordered by the Court. Any of the foregoing not listed or exchanged, whether characterized as “rebuttal” or otherwise, will not be permitted absent a showing of cause and a showing as to why it could not have been previously listed and/or exchanged.

21. Except as otherwise ordered by the Court for cause shown before the hearing, all direct testimony at the trial on any contested petition other than duly designated deposition testimony must be submitted by Affidavit, and all cross-examination and subsequent examination will be taken live. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all

Affidavits must be submitted to the adversary and the Court no later than 3 full business days before the hearing.

22. Notwithstanding the foregoing, parties may, if they are so advised, introduce the testimony of witnesses who reasonably can be expected not to be cooperative (such as employees or agents of adversaries) by calling them as adverse witnesses and taking their testimony on “adverse direct.” For cause shown, parties may ask the Court to take direct testimony “live” as well. The Court will normally regard taking direct testimony “live” as appropriate if, but only if, matters of credibility are important in the particular case, and credibility on direct, as well as after cross-examination, is at issue; the Court will normally regard “live” direct as inappropriate where the bulk of the testimony is historical or involves more than minimal discussion of accounting information or other financial or numerical analysis. In any instances where direct testimony too will proceed “live,” the proponent(s) of such testimony will be responsible for so advising the Court’s chambers in advance, and taking such steps (*e.g.* subpoenas) as are necessary to secure the attendance of any non-cooperating witnesses.

23. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) (initial disclosures), 26(a)(2) (disclosures with respect to expert testimony), 26(a)(3) (additional pretrial disclosures) and 26(f) (mandatory meeting before scheduling conference/discovery plan) are inapplicable to contested petitions.

24. Expedited discovery in connection with contested petitions is authorized without further Court order. This authorization is without prejudice to the rights of any party or witness to seek protective order relief if the time to respond or appear, or the burden of the requested discovery, is unreasonable, or for other cause shown. Parties are

expected to work informally and cooperatively to effect any necessary discovery, with due recognition of the time exigencies that are typical in bankruptcy litigation.

Document requests by letter, fax or e-mail are authorized.

25. If the trial on a contested petition is anticipated to be unusually extensive or complex, the parties (after conferring among themselves to prepare joint recommendations, if possible) may request revisions in these procedures (e.g., to provide for a pretrial order, exchanges of expert reports, or other measures of the type utilized in plenary litigation), or the Court may do so on its own motion. The parties should agree in advance, and with specificity, as to how any expert testimony will be presented, and what, if any, materials upon which experts based their opinions will be exchanged. If, after good faith efforts to agree, differences remain, any party may seek a determination with respect to procedures for experts by conference call.

#### Motions, Briefs and Legal Memoranda, and Proposed Orders

26. On Motions that reasonably may be expected to engender opposition and as to which the movant will wish the opportunity to reply, the movant should confer with any expected adversaries to agree on a briefing schedule. If efforts to agree are unsuccessful or if circumstances make that impractical, the movant may unilaterally set the schedule, but if it is unreasonable, the opposing party may apply to the Court for modifications in the schedule, and where it appears that the schedule unilaterally set was not a reasonable one, requests for modification will presumptively be granted. Parties are expected to provide for a sufficient time for the Court's review of reply papers, which shall be filed no fewer than five business days before any hearing on the matter, and to advise Chambers as to when reply papers will be forthcoming. In the absence of

extraordinary circumstances, the Court will not accept papers “handed up” at the time of a hearing.

27. Every Motion, proposed order, and agreement that is subject to the review or approval of the Court must boldface defined terms (as, *e.g.*, they have been boldfaced in this order) to facilitate cross-referencing and understanding by the Court and parties. Likewise, each such document must be formatted to maximize its readability and to prevent potentially significant matter from being overlooked, or “buried”—including, without limitation, by avoiding massive blocks of text; by keeping paragraphs as short as the circumstances permit; and, importantly, by breaking matter in enumerations and lists into subparagraphs or further subdivisions (indented, spaced and otherwise formatted to ease understanding of the structure of the paragraph).<sup>3</sup> Lists and enumerations are not to be strung together in a single long paragraph that has not been broken up for readability. This requirement also applies to those portions of Motions (typically at the beginning) where the subject matter of the Motion, or the request for relief, is set forth.

28. Parties may, if they wish, include citations of legal authority within Motions, and when they do so, Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(b)’s requirements for the submission of a memorandum of law will be deemed to have been satisfied.

29. Any brief, memorandum of law, or other submission (*e.g.* a Motion) with legal authority (“**Brief**”) that is 10 pages in length or longer must include a Table of Authorities and Table of Contents. Parties are strongly encouraged, though not required, to include them in shorter Briefs. Parties are not to use “passim” in Tables of Authorities in Briefs; they must instead list all references to the relevant authority, no matter how

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<sup>3</sup> See, *e.g.*, ¶¶ 2, 3 and 43 of this order. See also Garner, *Legal Writing in Plain English* § 34.

often they appear. There is no page limit on Briefs, but the Court expects the exercise of good sense. The Court reads hundreds of pages of Motions and Briefs each week, much of them laden with boilerplate, lawyerisms, and other verbose surplusage. Parties are not to begin each Motion (or objection) with paragraph after paragraph of boilerplate describing the history of the case, the Debtor's business, whether a Creditors' Committee has been appointed, or whether the Debtor remains in possession. A party must instead lead off with what it wants, and why the party should get it.

30. At least one citation to any decision in a Brief (normally the first citation to the decision) must include the full subsequent history with respect to the cited decision—including, where applicable, any determination on rehearing, and any appeal from that decision that is known to be pending (even if not concluded, and even if the pendency of the appeal is not officially reported). The subsequent history should also appear in the Table of Authorities. The subsequent history need not (and ordinarily should not) include decisions on any other matters decided with respect to the underlying case or Adversary Proceeding, but it must include anything relevant to the precedential value of the cited decision.

31. Citation of judges' dictated decisions as precedent is permissible. However, while excerpts from such dictated decisions may be quoted in Briefs or oral argument, a transcript of the entire decision (though not necessarily the evidence or argument preceding the decision) must be served and filed.

32. The Court will not consider as precedent citations to orders that have been entered in other cases (whether or not in this district) unless a copy of the order relied on is included with the submission. Any references to an order entered in another case must

also include a discussion of the procedural context in which it was entered, and, in particular, whether it was entered on notice; the extent to which it was opposed; whether it was entered on a preliminary or final hearing, where applicable; the extent to which the provision relied on was focused on by the judge; and the extent to which the judge made findings of fact or conclusions of law in connection with the provision relied on.

33. Parties are reminded that as stated in Local Bankruptcy Rule 7056-1, no Motion for summary judgment may be made without first seeking a pre-motion conference. The request for such should be made by letter, filed on the Court's ECF system, setting forth, in general terms, and in as non-argumentative a manner as practicable, the issues to be presented under the Motion.

34. Motions for reargument must identify with particularity the matter required under Local Bankruptcy Rule 9023-1. If, after review of the Motion, the Court determines that it wishes a response, and/or a hearing, it will then notify parties accordingly.

35. Parties are reminded of the requirements of Local Bankruptcy Rule 9004-2, calling for the return date and time of a Motion to be included in the upper right-hand corner of the caption of the Motion and all related pleadings. By way of clarification and implementation of that Rule, the return date and time must be noted on the first page of all submissions to this Court, including, without limitation, Motions; affidavits, affirmations and declarations; Briefs; exhibit packages; and proposed orders.

36. "Backs" (sometimes referred to as "Blue Backs" or "covers") are not required, and are not to be used, on either Motion papers or Briefs, on Chambers copies and elsewhere. Papers must, however, be securely stapled or otherwise fastened,

preferably by a means that allows open documents to lie flat—as, for example, spiral binding does, and “Velo” binding does not. In lieu of backs, every submission (including Briefs) must include, on the upper-left hand corner of the first page, just above the caption, the name, address, and phone number of the firm submitting the papers, the party for whom it is acting, the attorney(s) with principal responsibility for the submission, and, if different, the attorney most likely to argue the matter (who should be identified as such). Bar numbers are not required. However, inclusion of an attorney’s name on the papers will be deemed to be a representation that the attorney in question is a member in good standing of at least one federal court, and if the attorney is not admitted to practice in this Court, that an application to appear *pro hac vice* has been or promptly will be filed.

#### Temporary Restraining Orders

37. The requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b) with respect to an application for a temporary restraining order (“**TRO**”)— including, in particular, requirements as to notice of the application—will be strictly enforced. Applications for TROs will be heard in open court, on the record, with a court reporter or audio recording. Parties wishing to be heard in opposition will be heard by telephone upon request. Applicants seeking TROs are reminded of the need to submit with their motion papers the written Affidavit required under Rule 65(b) confirming the notice provided to anyone who might wish to oppose the application. Any assertions that notice cannot or should not be given must likewise be supported by Affidavit.

38. Any request for a TRO must be preceded by a telephone call to the Court’s Chambers, advising Chambers of the nature of the controversy; the need for emergency relief; why a noticed hearing for a preliminary injunction would be insufficient; when a

hearing on the TRO application is needed; and when the papers will be forthcoming. Except in those rare cases where advance notice of the TRO application would vitiate the purpose of the TRO (and where that will be established by Affidavit), immediate telephonic notice of the prospective application must be provided to all parties reasonably expected to be affected by entry of the TRO, or provisions therein—and, in addition, the papers on the application must be hand delivered, e-mailed or faxed to any such parties at the same time that the papers are provided to Chambers. Parties are reminded of the requirements of Paragraph 13 above, under which factual assertions on Motions in Adversary Proceedings must be supported by affidavit; requests for TROs and preliminary injunctions are of course in this category.

#### Discovery and Due Diligence Disputes

39. Nothing in this order precludes taking, or introducing, deposition testimony on videotape.

40. Parties are required in the first instance to resolve discovery and due diligence disputes by negotiation in good faith, and, if necessary, conference call with the Court. The Court will make itself available for such calls, but they may not be scheduled until and unless the parties have first tried and failed to resolve the disputed matters themselves. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, no Motion with respect to a discovery or due diligence dispute may be filed unless the parties have first conferred in good faith to resolve it, and also sought to resolve the matter by conference call. Accordingly, the Court will not accept motions with respect to discovery disputes except upon an affidavit establishing why the Court's normal procedures, as set forth in this paragraph, are unsatisfactory. If practical, the Court will resolve the dispute in the conference call, without submission of papers.



### Appeals

41. In the event of any appeal or Motion for leave to appeal where the transcript of the proceedings or of the decision is to be part of the record, and no later than the time prescribed for initial designation of the record, the appellant(s) and appellee(s) must jointly contact Chambers to discuss the mechanism for corrections to the transcript, and means for anyone with differences as to proposed corrections to have notice and opportunity to be heard.

### Conference Calls and Chambers Conferences

42. The Court will be available for chambers conferences and conference calls to address procedural or case administration matters not involving substantive rights. Any and all parties wishing to participate, or who reasonably can be expected to desire to be heard, must be given notice. While such conferences will normally be off the record, any participant may request that the conference be recorded, and such requests will presumptively be granted.

### Agendas

43. Submission of hearing agendas is required in this case. In each such agenda:

(a) Disputed matters must be shown first.

(b) The listings of filings with respect to matters on the agenda must be limited to submissions of substance – Motions, opposing pleadings and Briefs—and need not, and must not, include the supporting affidavits, exhibit binders, or miscellaneous filings, such as notices of adjournment and affidavits of service.

(c) The Agenda must be submitted, and served, by 5:00 p.m. of the day before the hearing. It can and must be updated if there are changes thereafter.

(d) Settlements of disputed matters are encouraged. If discussions as to settlement are ongoing and are proceeding constructively, telephonic and e-mail notice of such to Chambers ([gerber.chambers@nysb.uscourts.gov](mailto:gerber.chambers@nysb.uscourts.gov)), by joint call or by a representative with the authority of anyone else concerned, is required. To minimize the Court's expenditure of preparation time on settled matters, parties must call and e-mail Chambers immediately (even if before or after traditional business hours) when an agreement in principle as to settlement is reached. This requirement applies even (and especially) when an agreement as to settlement has been reached on a weekend.

Motions for Relief from Stay  
and/or Adequate Protection

44. Except in bona fide cases of emergency (which "emergency" will not be deemed to exist solely as a consequence of the diminishment of the value of collateral in the ordinary course of the Debtors' operations), in which case the reason for noncompliance with the requirements of this Paragraph must be set forth, every Motion for relief from stay and/or adequate protection must include a certification, prominently set forth (*e.g.* by a section of the Motion captioned "Certification") that the movant's counsel has communicated, telephonically or in person, with counsel for the Debtors with respect to consensual resolution of the Motion, and must describe the substance of any remaining disagreement. (Letters to counsel are insufficient.) Prompt efforts to agree or "agree to disagree" on such consensual resolution are of course expected. If the movant's counsel sought to communicate with Debtors' counsel and could not do so, the movant must describe the efforts to communicate that were unsuccessful.

### Reclamation Demands

45. Notwithstanding anything in Bankruptcy Code sections 362(a)(1) and (3), timely reclamation demands may be issued and served without prior leave of court. However, parties are reminded that a request for court assistance in enforcement of a reclamation demand is a “proceeding to recover money or property” subject to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7001(1), requiring commencement of an Adversary Proceeding. Any requests for court assistance in connection with a reclamation demand as to which no Adversary Proceeding has been commenced will be denied without prejudice, pending compliance with the requirements for filing an Adversary Proceeding or a determination after notice and a hearing that the requirements of Rule 7001 are inapplicable. If any party wishes consideration of its reclamation demand prior to the determination of the Adversary Proceeding, such party may (and indeed must) seek such consideration by Motion in the Adversary Proceeding. Every Motion and/or supporting Brief in connection with reclamation demand relief must include allegations sufficient to show the basis for reclamation under the UCC, or, if it is contended that the requirements of the UCC are not determinative, the basis for that contention. Nothing in this order precludes the Debtors or any other parties in interest from proposing a mechanism for treatment of reclamation demands, and/or seeking to modify the requirements of this Paragraph, but the rights of any party opposing such relief (or any element thereof) will of course be reserved. Nothing in this order will affect any party’s substantive rights to seek or oppose any reclamation demand.

### Section 503(b)(9) Rights

46. Notwithstanding anything in Bankruptcy Code sections 362(a)(1) and (3), requests for administrative expense priority under Bankruptcy Code section 503(b)(9)

may be issued and served without prior leave of court. However, if an order directing payment on account of any section 503(b)(9) entitlement is desired, a request for such an order must be made on motion, and should be coordinated with other motions of like character. Nothing in this order will affect any party's substantive rights to seek or oppose section 503(b)(9) administrative expense priority, or payment on account of any such priority.

Conflicts with Local Bankruptcy Rules

47. In the event of any actual or perceived conflict between the provisions of this order and the Local Bankruptcy Rules, parties and their adversaries should jointly call Chambers for guidance and/or rulings.

Clarifications and Modifications

48. Requests for clarifications, modifications, and/or improvements to this order are entirely appropriate; they may be made in connection with any status conference, or upon Motion.

Dated: New York, New York  
November 3, 2010

s/ Robert E. Gerber  
United States Bankruptcy Judge